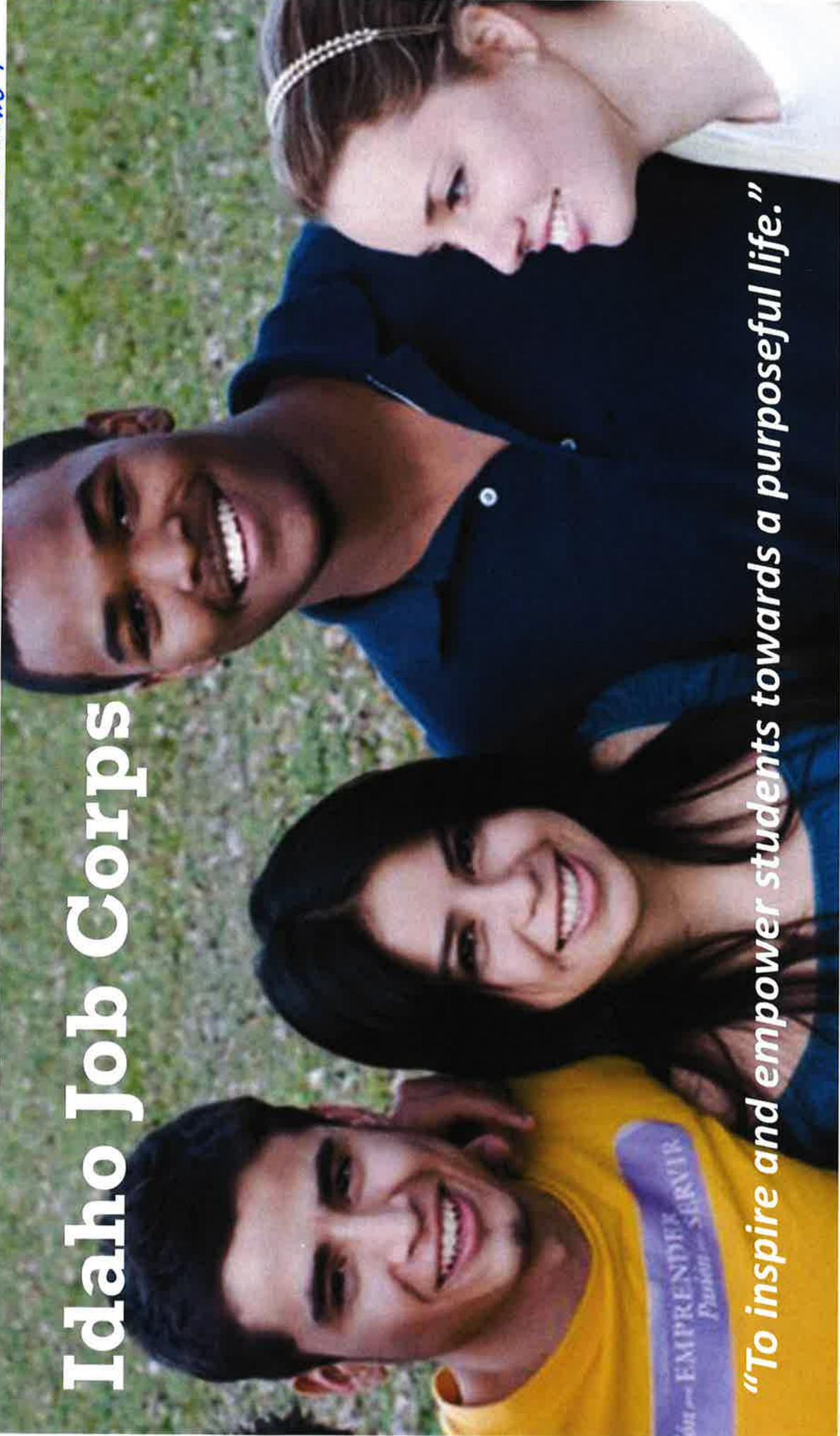


# Idaho Job Corps



*"To inspire and empower students towards a purposeful life."*

**IDAHO**  
DEPT. OF LABOR

Dr. Tina Polishchuk

February 18, 2020

# What is Job Corps

IDAHO  
DEPT. OF LABOR

The Job Corps program helps income-eligible youth (ages 16-24) improve the quality of their lives by connecting them to career technical and academic training and prepares them for careers in high demand occupations



High School/ GED



Skills Training



Job Placement

# Background

Started in 1964

125 National Job Corps Centers

Serve 36,000 student annually

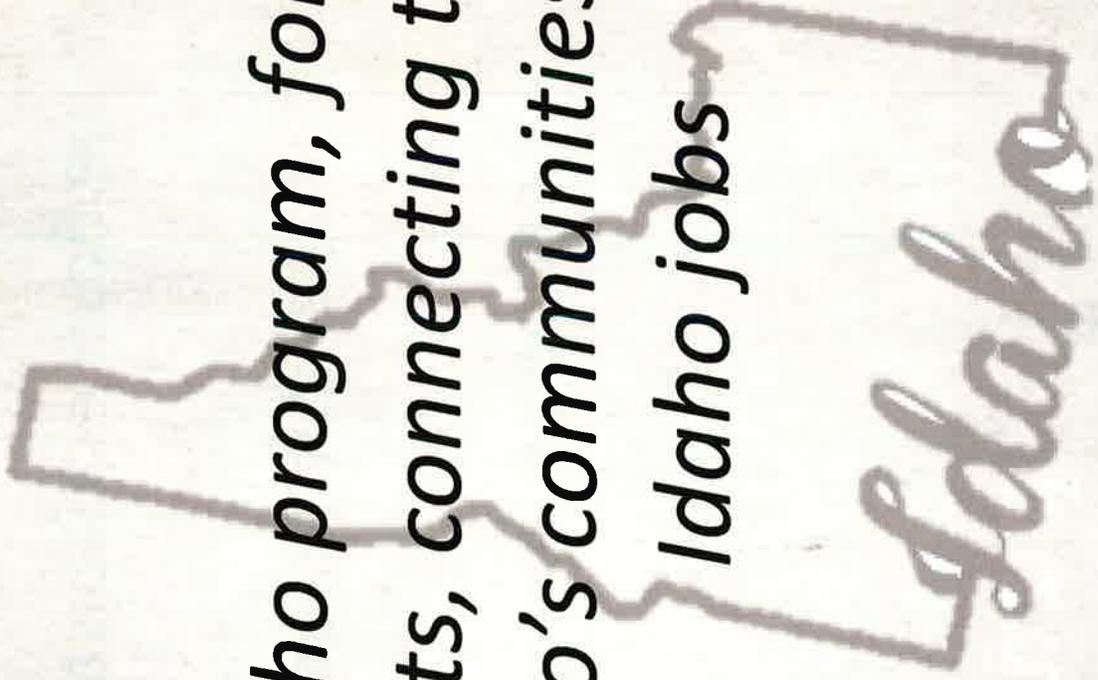
Traditionally a residential program

Centennial Job Corps in Nampa opened in 1997

# Idaho Job Corps Vision

IDAHO  
DEPT. OF LABOR

*An Idaho program, for Idaho  
students, connecting them to  
Idaho's communities and  
Idaho jobs*



# Program Goal

**Goal 1: Serve 750 students state-wide by September 30, 2022**

(Place students in jobs or higher education in 2-years or less)

	Non-Residential	Residential
Year 1	100	50
Year 2	250	50
Year 3	250	50

**Goal 2: Demonstrate same or better outcomes in a more cost effective manner**

# Resource Breakdown

Year	Amount
1	\$4.5 Million
2	\$6.6 Million
3	\$6.7 Million
Total	\$17.8 Million



Organization	Personnel
IDOL	26 FTE
CWI	7 FTE + Instructional Staff
CSI	5 FTE + Instructional Staff
CEI	5 FTE + Instructional Staff
NIC	5 FTE + Instructional Staff

25 acres and 16 buildings

# Partnerships

IDAHO  
DEPT. OF LABOR



# Benefits to Students

Educational Opportunities

Assistance in with enrollment

Daycare services (if applicable)

Assistance with transportation

Assistance with homework

A bi-weekly stipend for attendance in all classes

Connections to careers

Health services

Life coaching

Mental health counseling

Community resources

# Weekly Commitment:

- Weekly Academic Progress
- Meet with case manager
- 1 life skills class
- 2.5 hours of physical fitness
- 3 hours of community service

# Current Population

Category	Male		Female		Total
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	
Total Enrollment	39	63%	23	37%	62
High School Students	7		5		12
GED Students	18		12		30
Post-Secondary Students	14		6		20
Workforce Development	6		2		8
Associates Degree	8		4		12
Minors (under 18)	15		6		21
Adults (above 18)	24		17		41
GED/HS students under 21	25		14		39

*39 new students are approved to start on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2020.*

# Our Culture

IDAHO  
DEPT. OF LABOR



# Student Stories

IDAHO  
DEPT. OF LABOR



Adamiry



Diana

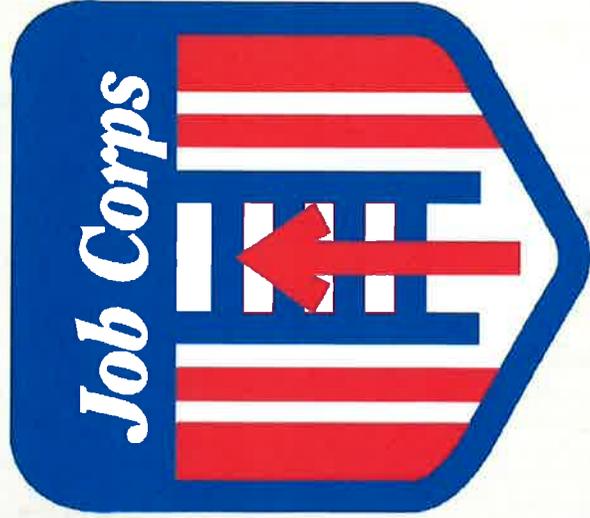
Kris



*“To inspire and empower students towards a purposeful life.”*

# Questions

IDAHO  
DEPT. OF LABOR



Jani Revier

Director

(208) 332-3570

[Jani.Revier@Labor.Idaho.gov](mailto:Jani.Revier@Labor.Idaho.gov)

Dr. Tina Polishchuk

Idaho Job Corps Program Manager

(208) 442-4500

[Tina.Polishchuk@labor.Idaho.gov](mailto:Tina.Polishchuk@labor.Idaho.gov)





March 4, 2020

Via Email

Idaho State Senate Health & Welfare Committee  
Idaho House of Representatives Health & Welfare Committee  
P.O. Box 83720  
Boise, ID 83720-0081

Re: Statement for the Record on Rules Governing Completion and Correction of  
Certificates; Vital Statistics Rules 16.02.08

Dear Chairman Wood, Chairman Martin, and Committee Members,

As members of the legal team that represented the Plaintiffs in *F.V. v. Barron*, 286 F. Supp. 3d 1131 (D. Idaho 2018), we write to submit a statement for record regarding the rules governing the Completion and Correction of Certificates. We write in support of these rules, which were a direct response to, and in compliance with, the U.S. District Court's March 5, 2018 decision in *F.V.* ordering the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare (IDHW) to accept applications made by transgender people for the purpose of correcting their gender markers to reflect their gender identity.

These rules are a straightforward means for IDHW to comply with the Court's order: they replace the previous, unconstitutional policy with a new, constitutionally sound procedure for amendment of birth certificates. In invalidating the previous policy as violating the equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution, the Court noted the "potential implications of restrictions and restraints IDHW may place on the ability of transgender people to . . . change the sex listed on their birth certificates" and cautioned that "any new rule must not subject one class of people to any more onerous burdens than the burdens placed on others without constitutionally-appropriate justification." *Id.* at 1141-1142. The Court also explained that "any constitutionally sound rule most not include the revision history as to sex or name." *Id.* at 1135. Finally, the Court chose as its remedy to permanently enjoin the Department from enforcing the prior unconstitutional policy, and to order the Department to "begin accepting applications made by transgender people . . . through a constitutionally-sound approval process." *Id.* at 1146.

These rules are a direct response to the Court's order in *F.V.* They allow a transgender person to apply to have the gender marker on their birth certificate corrected in order to reflect their gender identity, and require that the amended certificate will not include any indication of amendment or revision history. In doing so, the rules comply with the order in *F.V.* without imposing burdens on transgender people in violation of the equal protection clause. *Id.* at 1141.

Indeed, in the nearly two years since these rules first took effect in April of 2018, transgender people with Idaho birth certificates have been able to correct their gender designation without issue. These rules are *necessary* to alleviate the immense harm and risk to the health and safety of transgender people who are not able to correct the gender designation on their birth certificate. Transgender people are at intense risk for discrimination, including verbal harassment and physical assault, especially when they are perceived or identified as transgender.<sup>1</sup>

In particular, transgender people with identity documents that do not match their gender identity are frequently publicly identified as transgender, exposing them to harassment and discrimination.<sup>2</sup> These numbers are even worse in Idaho—thirty-six percent of transgender Idahoans who showed identity documents that did not match their presentation were verbally harassed, denied benefits or services, asked to leave an establishment, or assaulted.<sup>3</sup>

Additionally, in the two years since implementation of these rules, nothing has transpired whatsoever to suggest that the rules pose any risk of confusion, fraud, or any other conceivable harm to an identifiable public interest. The status quo, upon which transgender people born in Idaho have already relied for nearly two years, should be maintained. To ensure continued compliance with the Court's order, and in the interest of protecting the safety and well-being of all transgender people born in Idaho, we urge that these rules remain in place as a

---

<sup>1</sup> About half of all transgender people surveyed in the landmark 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey reported that they had been verbally harassed due to their gender identity, and nearly one in ten had been physically assaulted due to their gender identity. James, et al., *The Report of the 2015 U.S. Transgender Survey*, 198 (2016),

<https://transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/usts/USTS-Full-Report-Dec17.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Overall, about a third of transgender respondents who have shown IDs with a name or gender that did not match their presentation reported negative experiences, with about a quarter reporting verbal harassment. *Id.* at 89.

<sup>3</sup> Nat'l Ctr. For Transgender Equality, *2015 U.S. Transgender Survey: Idaho State Report 3* (2017),

<http://www.transequality.org/sites/default/files/docs/usts/USTSIDStateReport%281017%29.pdf>.

constitutionally required remedy to the previous, unconstitutional policy which prevented transgender people from correcting their Idaho birth certificates.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide comment on these important rules and to help ensure the health and safety of all Idahoans, including those who are transgender.

Sincerely,

Peter C. Renn  
Counsel

Kara Ingelhart  
Staff Attorney

Nora Huppert  
Renberg Fellow

